

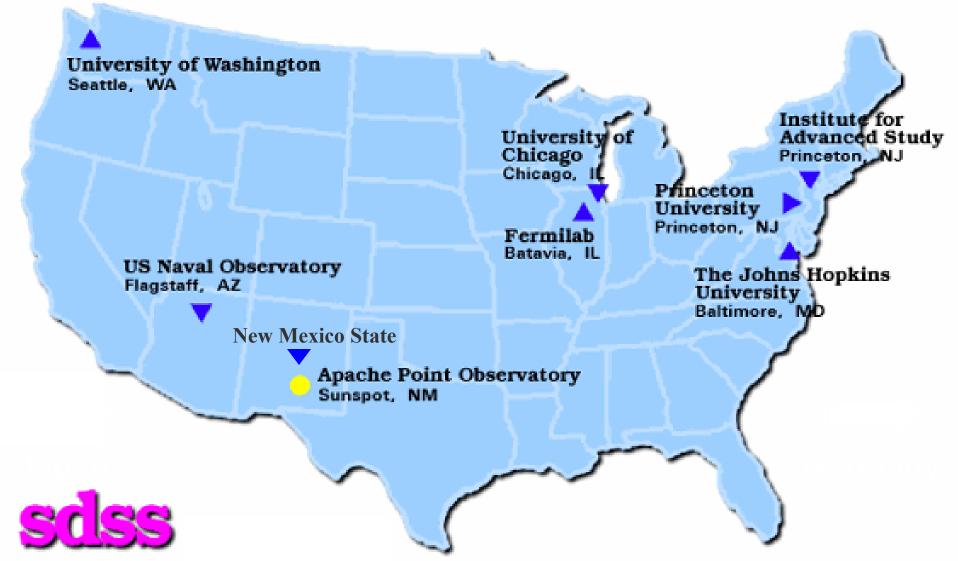
<u>Lecture 10</u> <u>June 7, 2003</u>

The last lecture

lt's about time!

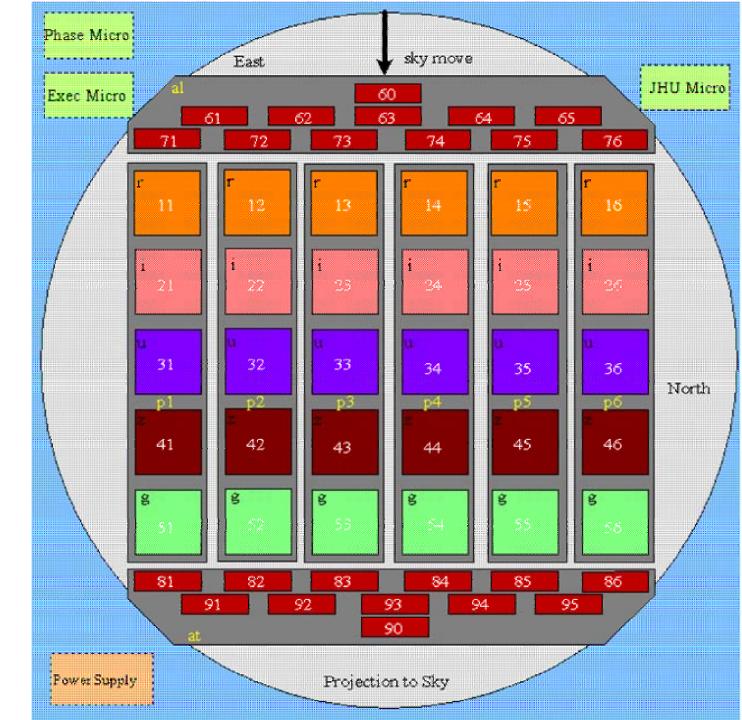
Construct a 2.5m telescope & instruments to

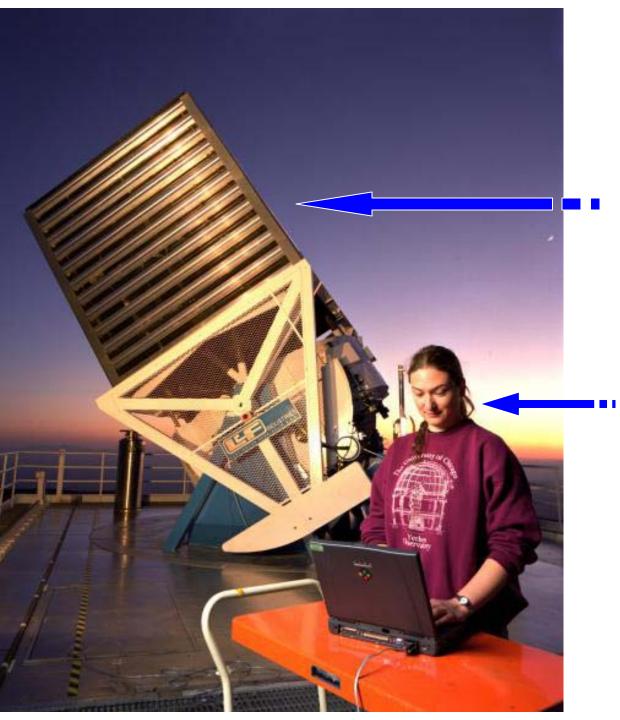
- 1. image the sky to 23rd mag in 5 colors (10⁹ objects)
- 2. take the spectra of 10^6 objects (mostly extragalactic)





SDSS camera



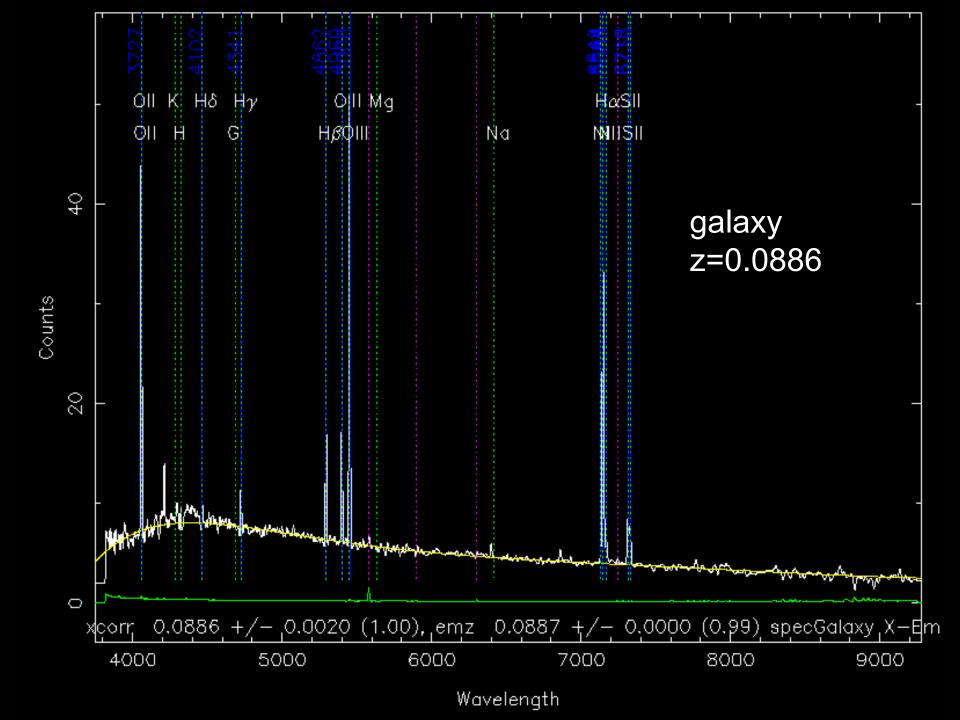


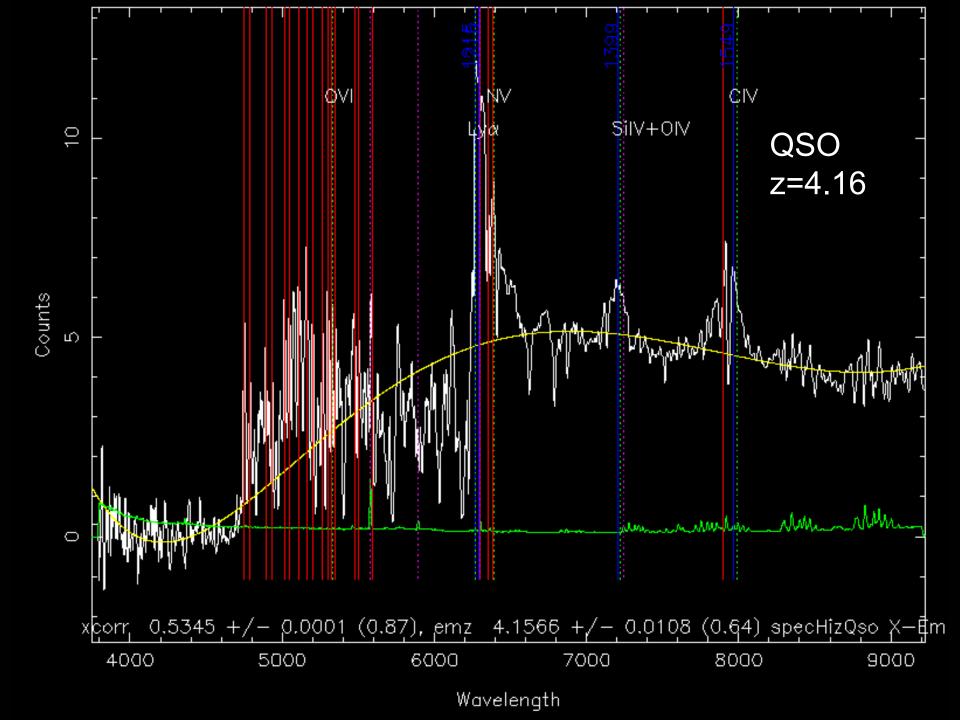
SDSS

2.5 m telescope

data acquisition system







BEFORE NOTHING?

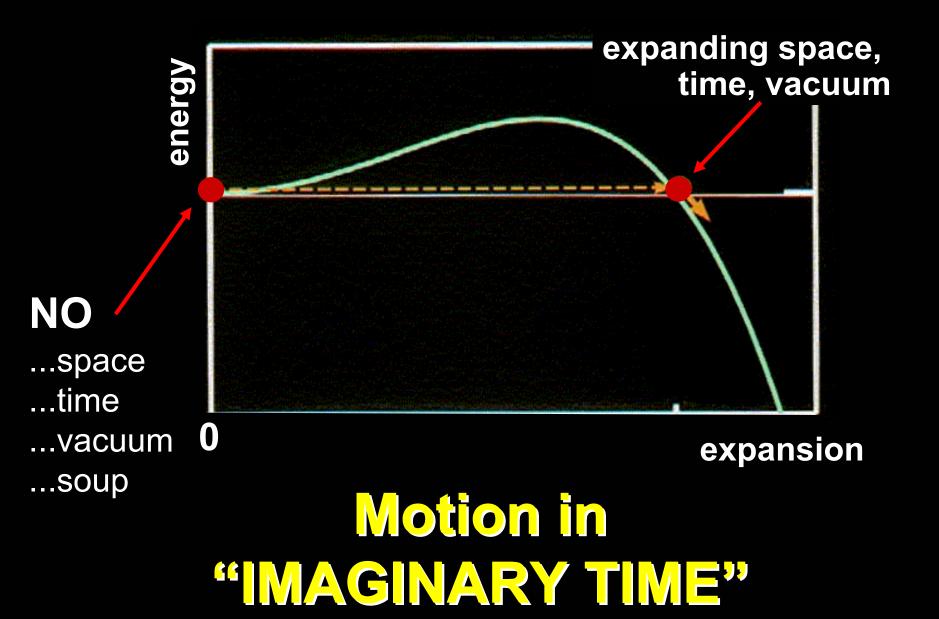
NOTHING HAD A BEGINNING:

- quantum creation of space, time, vacuum from less than nothing.
- nothing is unstable -- emergence of the universe is inevitable.

NOTHING IS ETERNAL:

- universe is still inflating.
- on largest scales, universe is unchanging -no beginning and no end.

QUANTUM TUNNELING





Ludwig Boltzmann

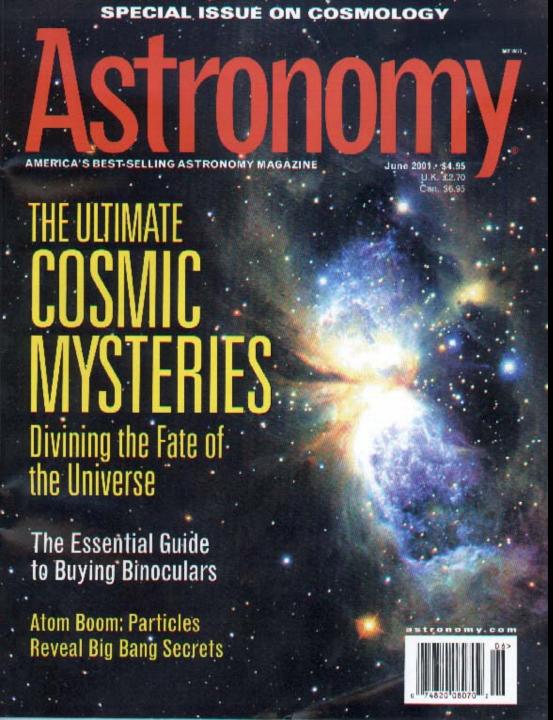
Born: 20 Feb 1844 Vienna, Austria

Died: 5 Oct 1906 Duino (near Trieste), Austria (now Italy) Eternally self-reproducing universe

has

no beginning?

Each bubble grows to cosmological size



1. How multidimensional is the universe?

26, 11, 10, 2 dimensions?

- Old idea of extra dimensions and unification Kaluza (1919) Klein (1926)
 - "Compact" extra dimension
 - unify gravitational force & electromagnetic force
- Extra dimensions required in string theory/M-theory
 - $\Box D = 26, 11, or 10$
 - What to do with the extra dimensions?
- We live on a (3+1)-dimensional slice (the brane) in a (3+1+n)-dimensional space (the bulk).

• We live on a (3+1)-dimensional slice (the brane) in a (3+1+n)-dimensional (the bulk).

Gravity lives in the bulk (closed strings)

Other forces confined to the brane

(open strings)

the bulk the gravity
bulk
bulk
Horne, sweet brane
other

forces

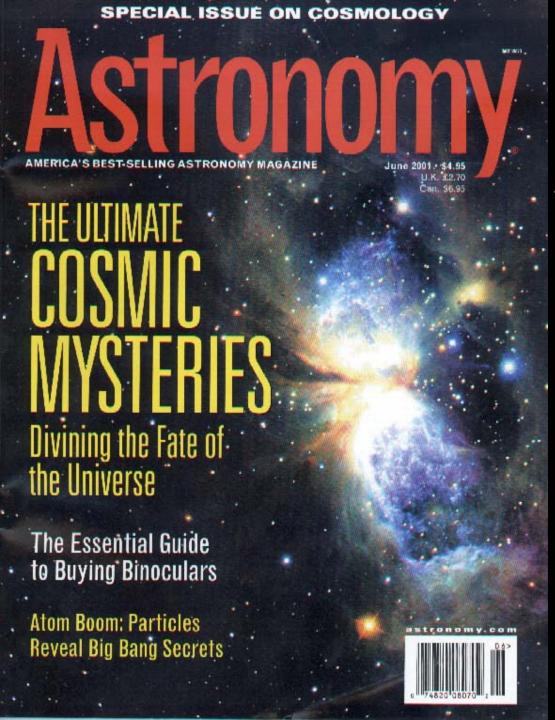


the bulk

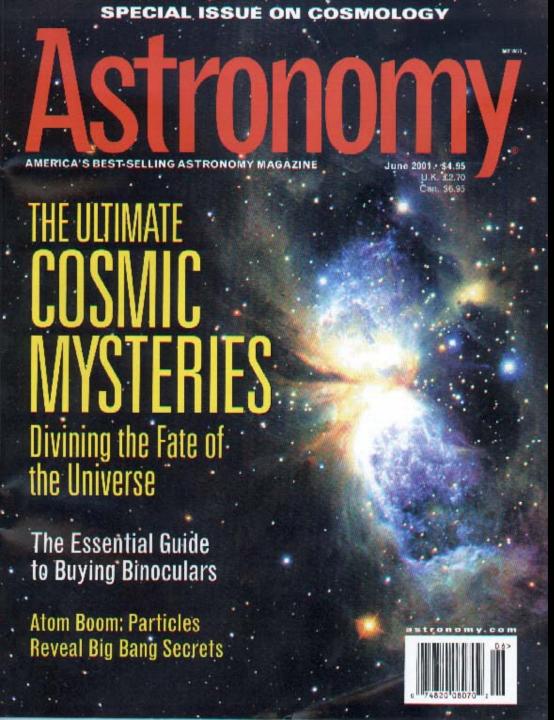
Home sweet brane

Klingon brane

Paul Steinhardt http://feynman.princeton.edu/~steinh/



- 1. How multidimensional is the universe?
- 2. How did the universe begin?



- 1. How multidimensional is the universe?
- 2. How did the universe begin?
- 3. Why does matter fill the universe?

An average cubic meter of the universe today:

400,000,000 photons

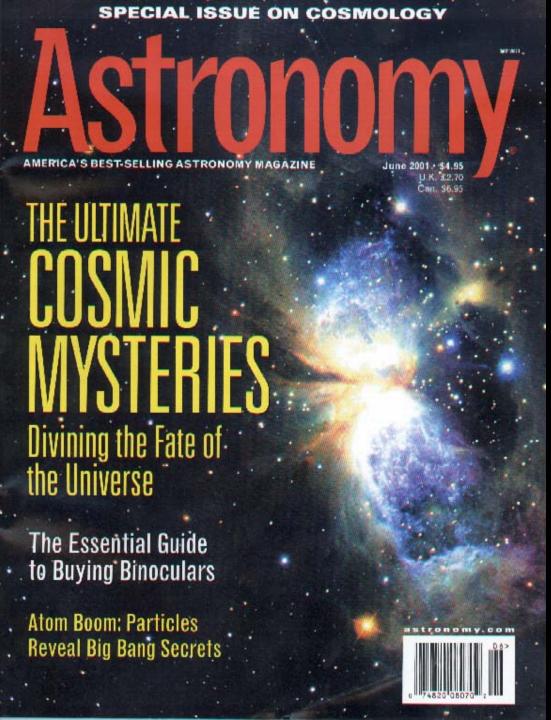
1 protons or neutrons

0 antiprotons or antineutrons

Hot and asymmetric universe

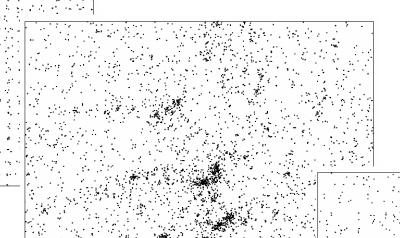
An average cubic meter of the early universe:

400,000,000	photons
400,000,000	protons or neutrons
399,999,999	antiprotons or antineutrons

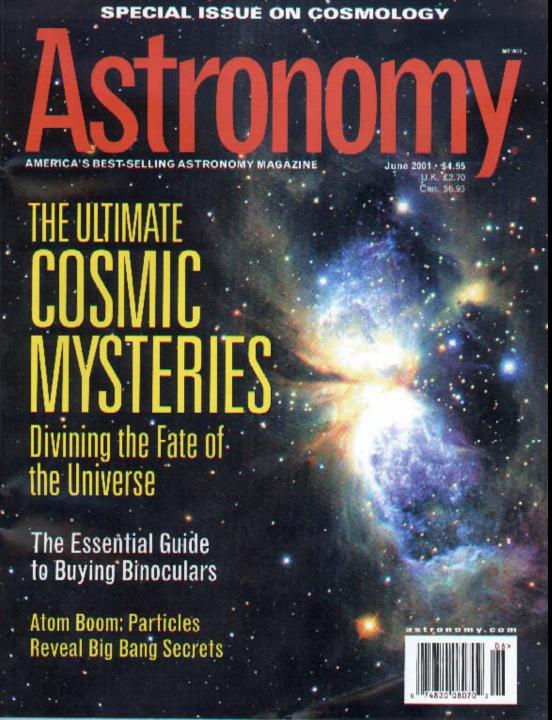


- How multidimensional is the universe?
- 2. How did the universe begin?
- 3. Why does matter fill the universe?
- 4. How did galaxies form?

Seeds of structure







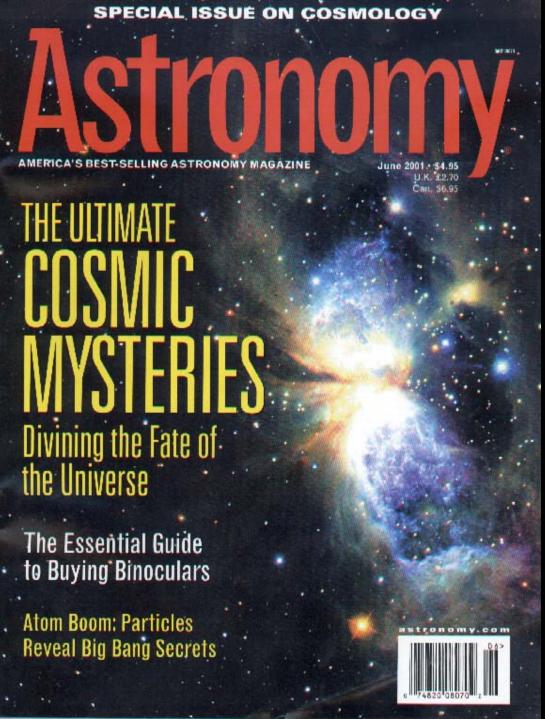
- How multidimensional is the universe?
- 2. How did the universe begin?
- 3. Why does matter fill the universe?
- 4. How did galaxies form?
- 5. What is cold dark matter?

Most of the universe is Call !

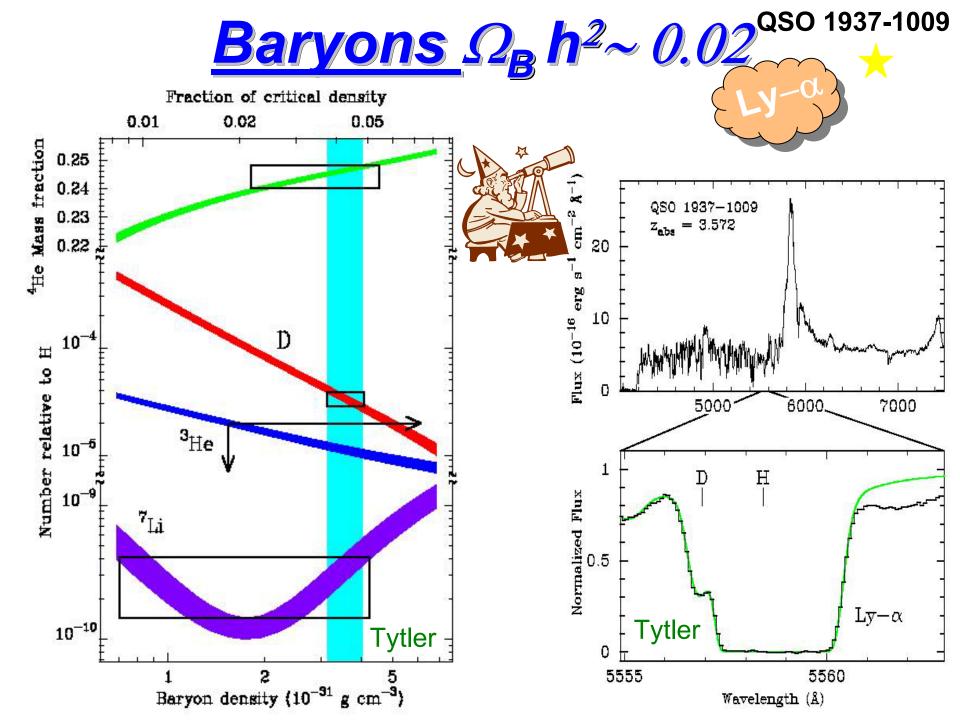
- Modified Newtonian dynamics
- Planets
- Mass disadvantaged stars

brown red white

- Black holes
- Fossil remnant of the big bang
- The weight of space



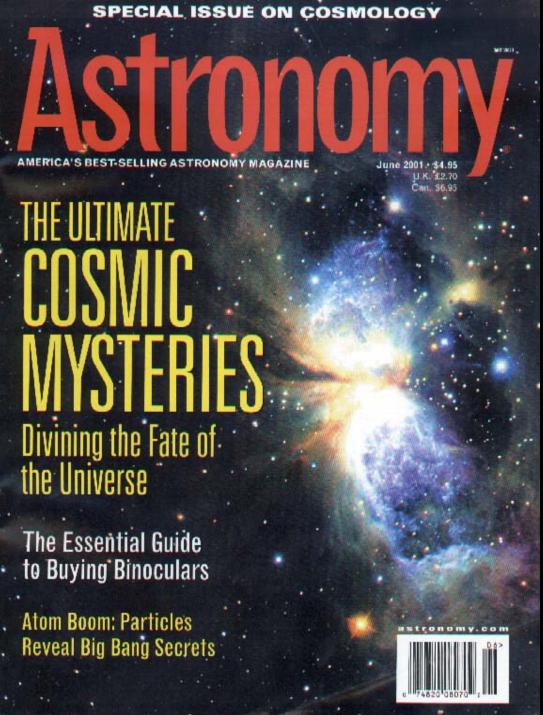
- How multidimensional is the universe?
- 2. How did the universe begin?
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- 4. How did galaxies form?
- 5. What is cold dark matter?
- 6. Are all the baryons assembled in galaxies?



Big-bang nucleosynthesis tells us the present baryon density

We only see 10% of that – most of normal matter is dark

Simulations predict it is in hot (million degrees) gas between galaxies.



- How multidimensional is the universe?
- 2. How did the universe begin?
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- 4. How did galaxies form?
- 5. What is cold dark matter?
- 6. Are all the baryons assembled in galaxies?
- 7. What is the dark energy?

Energy of the quantum vacuum

 $\rho = \infty$

 $\rho = 10^{+90}$

 $\rho \le 10^{+30}$

 $\rho \sim -10^{+25} \text{ g cm}^{-3}$

 $\rho \sim \pm 10^{+20} \text{ g cm}^{-3}$

g cm⁻³

g cm⁻³

g cm⁻³

 $\rho \le 10^{-30}$ g cm⁻³ **Observed:**

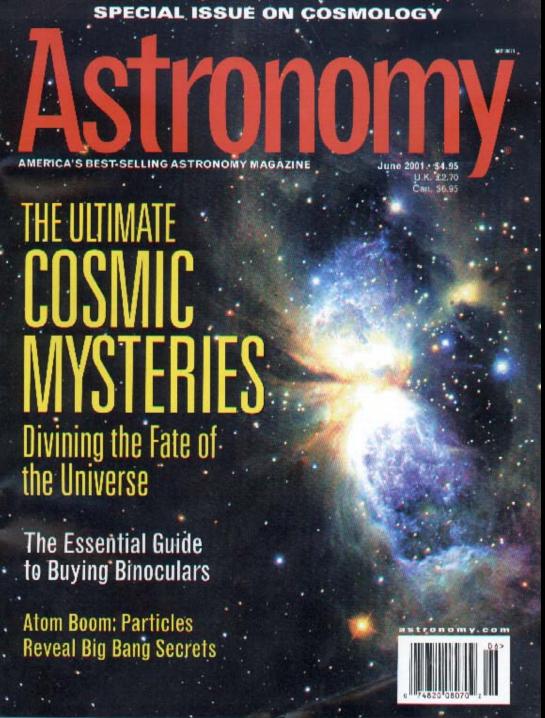
Quantum field theory:

Quantum gravity:

Supersymmetry:

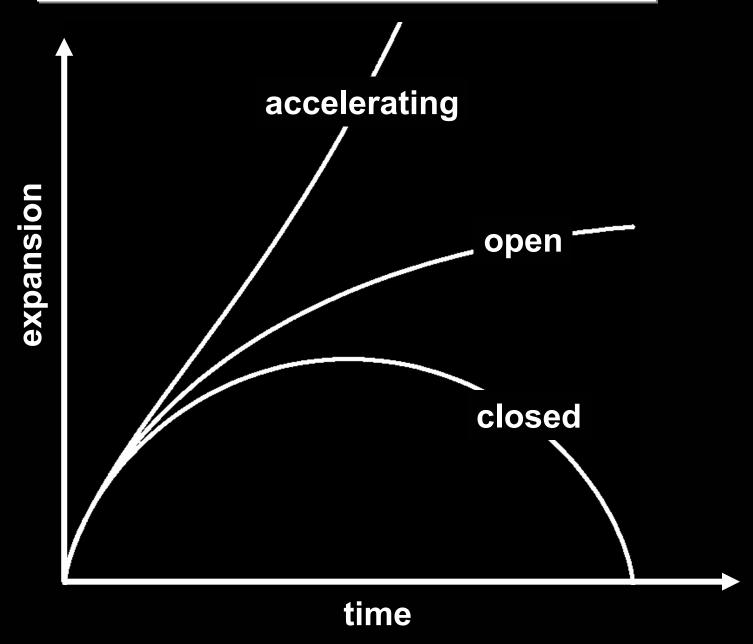
Higgs potential:

Other sources:



- How multidimensional is the universe?
- 2. How did the universe begin?
- 3. Why does matter fill the universe?
- 4. How did galaxies form?
- 5. What is cold dark matter?
 - 6. Are all the baryons assembled in galaxies?
- 7. What is the dark energy?
- 8. What is the destiny of the universe?

The accelerating universe?



A Brief History of a Bunch of Things

Mass transfer



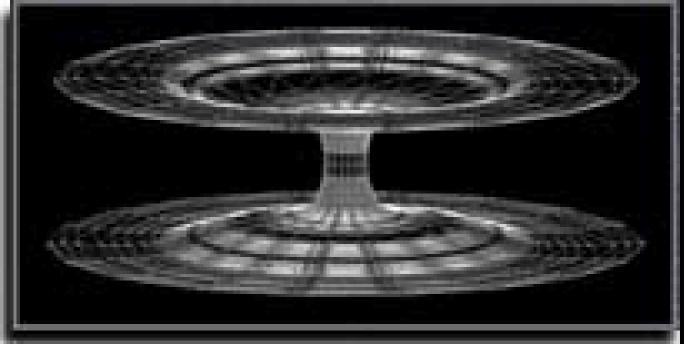
Red shift

Time dilation

Falling into a black hole

wormhole





Naked singularity

Cosmic censorship